An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin [illegible]

THE NEW CANADIAN

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J. F. MacKinnon Appointed Placement Commissioner

T. B. Pickersgill Moves to Position with Housing Corp.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Thomas B. Pickersgill has left the Department of Labor's Japanese Division, of which he was head official as Commissioner of Japanese Placement, on Sept. 14. Mr. Pickersgill has been succeeded by J. F. MacKinnon, former general manager for the Japanese Division.

Mr. Pickersgill was appointed Commissioner of Japanese Placement in February, 1945, when he succeeded George Collins (now Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works in the Manitoba government) who served in the position for two years. Before that, Mr. Pickersgill was one of the associate directors of the Selective Service in charge of farm help.

Mr. Pickersgill is now in Ottawa, having accepted a position with the Ottawa headquarters of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, a crown corporation.

Prior to joining the Japanese Division as general manager in April this year, Mr. MacKinnon was chief officer of the Alternative Service branch, under the Dept. of Labor. He is a brother of Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. J. A. MacKinnon.

In a letter to The New Canadian, Mr. MacKinnon has stated:

"Our relocation job is not finished. It will not be finished until all the relocatable persons in our interior B.C. projects have left those projects for points east of the Rockies and until all employable persons in our eastern relocation centres have been placed in employment where housing and educational facilities are available and to the greatest degree possible, in that type of employment that is best suited to their individual skills."

Will Not Let "Japs" Into Canada

Two Japanese American Soldiers Barred from Visiting Vancouver

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, attached to the 2nd Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Wash., were recently refused admittance as visitors to Canada because they were "Japs," reported the Pacific Citizen last week.

As a result, the report said, American Veterans Committee groups in the Seattle area and the Nisei Veterans' Committee are considering a protest to the Canadian government regarding discrimination practiced by Canadian officials against United States soldiers on the basis of race and ancestry.

The Nisei GIs, both from Hawaii, had intended to spend the weekend in Vancouver and had arrived at the Canadian border with a 2nd Division soldier of Caucasian ancestry. The three GIs were passed through at the customs station at Blaine by United States officials but were stopped on the Canadian side.

The Nisei were informed by Canadian officials that they would not be permitted to enter Canada because they were "Japs." One official added that it was Canadian policy "not to permit Japs to enter Canada."

The Japanese Americans stressed that they were American citizens and members of the U.S. Army but were not permitted to go through, although the Caucasian soldier as well as other visitors were permitted to enter without restriction.

The Nisei soldiers returned to the United States customs office and American officials there assisted them in getting a ride by private car back to Seattle.

4th Repat Group Waiting for Ship At Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The fourth and probably the last sizable group of Japanese Canadians who are leaving Canada voluntarily are now held at the Immigration Building in Vancouver, waiting for the arrival of the U.S.S. Marine Falcon.

The American ship, which was scheduled to sail for Japan on September 23, has been held up at San Francisco as result of the maritime strike.

The repatriate group, number over 500, consisting of 55 from Quebec, 22 from Toronto district, 16 from Geraldton and Fort William, 15 from Manitoba, 40 from Saskatchewan, 20 from Alberta, and 424 from British Columbia. About 260 of the B.C. group are from Lemon Creek.

Speed Placements From Transcona Japanese Hostel

TRANSCONA, Man.—The short existence of the Department of Labor's Japanese hostel at Transcona is rapidly drawing near to its end, pressed by War Assets Corporation officials who are even now waiting to dismantle the building. The approach of the cold weather is another factor making necessary an early closure.

The latest development has been the posting of a notice to hostel residents that they must decide whether they wish to be moved to Hearst or Angler, or accept one of the available employments in Manitoba. Deadline has been set for Sept. 25.

The population at the hostel is now down to 100 persons from its peak of 208.

Meanwhile the Japanese Division officials at Winnipeg are continuing to dig up possible placement opportunities for families most suited for resettlement in Manitoba. A number of placement offers for farm or bush work has been made to present hostel residents.

To Spend $4 Million On Dispersal, Repats

OTTAWA—The sum of $4 million has been passed by the House of Commons in committee of supply on Aug. 31, for expenses in connection with the "dispersal, maintenance and removal of Japanese nationals and other persons of the Japanese race." The fiscal year covers April 1, 1946, to March 31, 1947.

Expenditures in previous years have been: 1942-43, $1,062,282.81; 1943-44, $2,598,567.44. Appropriations for 1944-45 were $2,750,000 of which $2,136,763 was spent. (The New Canadian has not yet been able to check the appropriations for fiscal year 1945-46.)

Japanese Canadian Rights Overlooked Says Anglican W.A.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Canada has just fought a war to protect the oppressed, yet the right of a minority group within our borders, that of Canadian Japanese, has been overlooked by many Canadians, said Mrs. H. Wolfenden of Toronto, Sept. 18, at the closing session of the 61st meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada.

In her reports on missions to Orientals, Mrs. Wolfenden described the work for Japanese east of the Rockies who are in camps or new homes following their evacuation from the west coast. Miss A. M. Hilliard of Vancouver told of the closing of the missions to Japanese in B.C.

Democrats Urge Indemnity Bill

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The creation of an Evacuation Claims Commission in the Federal government to indemnify Pacific Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry for losses sustained as a result of the 1942 mass evacuation and the removal of restrictions, based on race and ancestry from the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States were urged by the Washington State Convention of the Democratic Party Sept. 5.

Greenwood Chosen Headquarters Of B.C. Japanese Canadian Group

GREENWOOD, B.C.—The new headquarters of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association of British Columbia has been moved from Slocan to Greenwood. The [illegible] of the decision reached at the [illegible] meeting of the B.C. [illegible] Committee [illegible] on Aug. 3.

[illegible] Kimazo Sano, secretary of the [illegible] B.C., issued a statement requesting the co-operation of [illegible] Canadian groups [illegible] of British Columbia. [illegible] is seeking the [illegible] from all clubs [illegible] organization and [illegible] number of [illegible] living in [illegible] which have [illegible] asked to name [illegible]

[illegible] British Columbia [illegible] concern [illegible] the deportation problems [illegible] of these [illegible] to enable the [illegible] important [illegible] communication [illegible]

[illegible] HABEAS CORPUS

[illegible] also asked all [illegible] arrangements [illegible] corpus action [illegible] have since [illegible] province to communicate [illegible] with the [illegible] letters may be addressed to: The J.C.C.A. B.C., Greenwood, B.C. The committee wishes to mail instructions should habeas corpus action become necessary at a later date.

The Nisei organization in Greenwood, through its president Dr. George Ishiwara, and chairman, Katsuji Hamanishi, have endorsed the new J.C.C.A. headquarters, and are asking the co-operation of all groups.

To Teach at Columbia U.

NEW YORK—Dr. Teru Hayashi, formerly an instructor in the department of zoology at the University of Missouri, has been assigned as an instructor in zoology at Columbia University for the fall term.

Winnipeg is Likely Location of National J.C.C.A. Convention

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Manitoba Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association will undertake to arrange a national convention of Japanese Canadian organizations in Winnipeg, it was decided at an emergency executive meeting on Monday, Sept. 16.

Although the final decision regarding the conference is expected to be made by the Ontario provincial committee, it is understood that Winnipeg has been suggested as the most suitable centre to hold the convention. The probable date of the convention is the weekend of Nov. 9.

The Manitoba Executive decided that as long as the Ontario committee undertook to prepare the program for the meet, Manitoba will accept the responsibility for arranging accommodation for the delegates, renting a hall and other mechanical matters.

Mr. S. Sato reported to the executive that the four persons approached with a request to serve on the J.C.C.A. executive have consented to do so. They are Genji Oura, Harold Hirose, Elmer Oike and Bill Sasaki.

Wants to Return to Canada

Reluctant Nisei Girl Accompanies Parents to Japan

WINNIPEG, Man.—Among the 15 persons of Japanese ancestry who boarded the C.N.R. coach to catch the fourth repatriation ship for Japan was Toshiko Sasaki, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kishichiro Sasaki of Letellier, Manitoba. Following is the description of her departure as reported by the Winnipeg Tribune:

Seventeen-year-old Toshiko Sasaki is on her way to Japan but she doesn't like the idea. She left Winnipeg Monday afternoon for Vancouver with a party of 30 Japanese people, all going to Japan.

Toshiko had to accompany her old parents on the boat trip. She wants to return to Canada as soon as she gets them to Japan but doubts if either government would allow her to come back.

"I'm the youngest in the family," Toshiko said. "My father decided he wanted to spend his last years in Japan and told me I was to accompany [illegible] and him there.

"I could do nothing else. I was born in Westminster, B.C., and know no other country. I'll forget [illegible] the time that I [illegible]."

Toshiko lived in Letellier, Man., for the last five years. Along with several other Japanese Canadians she attended school in that town.

She has three older sisters at Letellier and one brother.

"Two of my sisters are engaged and will be married soon," she said. "I'll miss their weddings."

The three sisters were at the train to see their parents and sister start for Japan. They all wished Toshiko could stay, and sobbed heavily when train time drew near.

One sister [illegible] alongside the train when it was leaving the [illegible] coach yards. In spite pleadings of the R.C.M.P. corporal accompanying the Winnipeg Japanese party of 15, the girl would not move. She was carried away.

Toshiko will take daily souvenirs of North American life with her. She had a stack of screen magazines on her train seat. A rabbit's foot dangled from the fastener on her brown purse.

Nisei Interrogates Former Japan Consul

SINGAPORE—A former Japanese consul in Vancouver, Tetsu Hachiya, who later became Minister [illegible] and Envoy Extraordinary [illegible] Japan in the far [illegible] was interrogated recently by a former Vancouver Nisei, CSM [illegible].

CSM [illegible] wrote to The New Canadian: "We were able to have a long chat about the old days in Vancouver and he asked me about the different occidental friends he knew there."

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The Record Is Not Closed

Possibly because of its failure to grapple successfully with the labor upheaval now racking the country, the Department of Labor is looking to its record in minor activities as a source of consolation. That, at least, might be inferred from the tenor of Labor Minister Mitchell's recent statement on the progress of his Japanese Division in carrying out the dispersal of people of Japanese origin across the country. Assisted to some extent by compulsory measures which were put into force this summer, the bulk of people lethargically remaining in British Columbia wartime settlements have been moved into the other provinces. And Mr. Mitchell believes that affairs have reached the stage where, very shortly, "the whole situation (can be) pretty well stabilized."

We do not wish to detract at all from any comfort to the Labor Minister. But the dispersal program, no matter how successful from a political standpoint, by no means writes any sort of finish to the matter. Apart from the whole question of relocation, several basic issues still remain. Until they are resolved the government cannot consider the record closed.

Perhaps the most outstanding of these is the wide-spread injustice suffered by evacuees through the enforced sale of their real and personal property. Not only was that sale a direct violation of the government's original pledge of protection, but its conduct has been disturbing in the extreme. A great many of the complaints which have been registered by evacuees over their losses through theft, carelessness and inequitable prices in the sale of automobiles, goods and chattels and real property may be discounted. But the solid residue of grievance is still more than enough to warrant a complete investigation.

The Exchequer Court has had well over three years in which to hand down a decision on the legality of the government's action. Notwithstanding any such decision, or the continued lack of it, compensation for losses which could have been avoided by proper and careful administration is urgently in order. The appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the entire question has been suggested in Parliament and is widely supported in public. Having in mind the considerable power which such commissions have lately revealed, this would appear to be the best method of investigation and of making recommendations for the redress of valid grievances.

Certainly even if there were reasonable grounds for the compulsory sale of property, the government then had a legal and moral obligation to conduct it with all the care and responsibility of a trustee. And until some explanation is forthcoming for the ridiculous losses suffered by the evacuees, there is no room for self-congratulation.

The Buddhist Church in Toronto

If any indication were needed that conditions have swung a long way back to a pre-war "normal," it is surely supplied in a report from Toronto on the organization of a second generation Buddhist Church. A committee of former active leaders in pre-war young Buddhist circles is formulating plans for the organization under the leadership of the only Nisei priest in Canada.

Whatever criticism we may have raised about the quality of Canadian democracy, we can be grateful that religious freedom has always been scrupulously respected. At no time during the war was there any attempt by civil or military authorities to interfere with religious worship as such. Wherever a sufficient number of adherents gathered, Buddhist services and ceremonies were held as peacefully and quietly as Christian services. And rightly so, for true Buddhist doctrine is in no way identifiable with the political beliefs that led Japan into its catastrophic war.

Notwithstanding, in pre-war days, the Buddhist Church did militate against effective Canadianization in segregated Japanese communities. It was an unavoidable situation since the culture patterns which accompanied religious worship in the first generation church were naturally distinctively Japanese. We say this frankly, and to any who would dispute the statement, we would reply that the response of young Buddhists to the call for volunteer servicemen early last year admits of no other construction.

The new second generation church, however, can be markedly different and can exist a far more progressive influence. American experience, and in fact tentative beginnings in Vancouver itself before the war, have shown that around the central core of Buddhist teaching can be built an organizational framework that does not in the least emphasize the importance of Japanese culture. So long as this is true of the new Nisei Church in Toronto—and we believe it will be—we wish it every success.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editors, The New Canadian:

May I, on behalf of the Japanese Division of the Department of Labor, acknowledge the debt we owe The New Canadian for its consistent forceful advocacy of the relocation policy. The influence of The New Canadian has been a most important factor in furthering relocation — probably second in importance only to the co-operativeness of the relocatees themselves.

Our relocation job is not finished. It will not be finished until all the relocatable persons in our interior B.C. projects have left those projects for points east of the Rockies and until all employable persons in our eastern relocation centres have been placed in employment where housing and educational facilities are available and to the greatest degree possible, in that type of employment that is best suited to their individual skills. To attain this objective we invite your continued co-operation.

J. F. MacKinnon, Commissioner,
Vancouver, B.C.

Japanese Canadians

From The Montreal Standard

There is an urgent necessity for the government to re-examine its policy concerning the treatment of the Canadian Japanese. In the column Ottawa Report, The Standard's Parliamentary correspondents indicate how far the present policy has veered from that laid down by the Prime Minister on August 4, 1944.

"Surely," the Prime Minister said, "it is not expected that the government will do other than deal justly with those who are guilty of no crime, or even of any ill intention. For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting."

Clearly, when an insane Canadian war veteran has been sent to Japan and other veterans of Japanese origin have had their property sold for a pittance, Canada is not dealing justly with these people. Yet the cases mentioned are only a few of hundreds which might be cited to indicate that the racists are having their way in the treatment of this minority group.

The injustice of the situation is all the more alarming when it is realized that, in the words of the Prime Minister, "no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of the war." It is obvious that the restrictions placed upon Japanese-Canadians no longer have any basis in military necessity, if they ever had such.

A halt should be called immediately to the humiliating regulations now binding these people in their everyday movements. Such regulations may have had some justification during wartime, but the war has been over for more than a year. In contrast, the U.S. has long ago restored to the Japanese Americans their full rights as citizens. There are no restricted zones for Japanese, their property has been returned to them, none are being forced to go to Japan against their will and all enjoy the same privileges as other American citizens.

Until the Privy Council has rendered its decision as to whether or not the government's deportation orders-in-council are constitutional, deportation should cease. At present Canada is putting itself in the position of deporting its own citizens to a foreign land. Even if the Privy Council does rule that this is a legal act, the Dominion must still admit to its shores in the future the Canadian-born deportees who are under 21 and thus not legally responsible for consenting to leave the country.

If, as our Ottawa correspondents suggest, an attempt is being made to clear B.C. completely of the Japanese, those responsible for this attempt should be called to account. While it is undesirable that the Japanese should congregate on the West Coast as they did before the war, there should be no barriers prohibiting freedom of movement for any law-abiding Canadian citizen, native born or naturalized.

The fact is that few, if any, of the Japanese desire to return to the West Coast in light of their wartime experiences. They desire, for their own good, to spread out across Canada, and they ask only an opportunity to do so without coercion or regimentation. They should be given that opportunity.

The Little Tokyos

From the Pacific Citizen

During the war when the Nisei and other interested Americans analyzed the failures and shortcomings of a system that led to the mass evacuation of the Japanese Americans in 1942, the term "Little Tokyo" became a symbol of that minority's isolation from the rest of the American scene.

"Little Tokyo" came to mean more than just the physical separation of the Nisei-Issei community. It represented the mental insularity of a group that was denied full participation in the larger life of the country. It represented a point of view.

Recently a column entitled "Why Li'l Tokyo?" appeared in a Colorado newspaper. The columnist said:

"It is well known that people in general show a tendency to stay together with their own people. This is especially true of a minority group in the midst of a majority. So, it can be expected that the Japanese people, being fundamentally no different from others, [illegible]derstood that this tendency might to react according to the general rule. Furthermore, it can be un[illegible] be somewhat more pronounced among the Japanese at the present time."

The writer, strangely enough, was neither an anti-Nisei racist nor a well meaning but misinformed "friend of the Japanese." He was a Nisei.

He continues:

"There being no way of altering our physical features, we will always be identified with the Japanese race. In other words we will continue being a minority racial group. Hence it will be of greater advantage to us to retain the approved and accepted portions of Japanese culture and language instead of merely becoming just another minority group. I for one believe that it is of utmost importance for us to retain our entity exactly for this reason."

He also says:

"If the people of Japanese extraction are to be satisfied as domestic workers and laborers, there probably would be no need of forming a community of our own."

This particular Nisei's attitude is an understandable reaction to the exhortations to "assimilate and integrate" that were pounded for four years into the race-sensitive Nisei. Perhaps the pendulum swung too far over at one time, not keeping in time with the needs of the Nisei or the [illegible] the time.

There was great hope when mass evacuation swept away Little Tokyos, that they were [illegible] for good. The break was [illegible] plete and clean. It was said Nisei could start over [illegible] full-time citizens in their American communities. [illegible] boarded-up buildings of the Little Tokyos were [illegible] they were gone forever.

But, of course, that dream [illegible] 100,000 Japanese Americans [illegible] curely and permanently [illegible] throughout the breadth of America failed to materialize overnight.

The evacuation could not prevent the rise of the little Tokyos again. The reasons were two—social and economic. The evacuation procedure gave the Nisei [illegible] fears—based upon race. It [illegible] not cure the Nisei of fear, [illegible] majority of the American population from suspicion. So the [illegible] formia to which the evacuees returned was a California of violence and threats. A dozen incendiary fires lit up the [illegible] racism that ran up and down the California coast.

Fear brought the evacuees together, as only fear can bring together the homeless and [illegible] wanted.

Economically, the reasons for the rise of little Tokyos are evident. Those first returning were those who owned their homes and their businesses. The [illegible] housing thousands of persons for whom there were no homes [illegible] again for concentration of Japanese Americans in hostels and homes.

And so, in the face of [illegible] dreams of a ghetto-less [illegible] Nisei returned to Little Tokyo.

Because assimilation [illegible] be achieved as quickly as was hoped, some Nisei have come to the conclusion that the Little Tokyos are the answer to their need for security, stability and social status.

Actually the truth [illegible] four years of [illegible] was that integration [illegible] forced. Neither the [illegible] the Nisei were prepared for [illegible] kind of complete [illegible] is the American dream [illegible] necessarily the present [illegible] system. The fears [illegible] conjured up by the [illegible] were too strong to [illegible] within a short period.

The Colorado Nisei [illegible] his inverted reasoning [illegible] have fallen prey to the [illegible] racist myths and [illegible] lated by the white supremacists. The Hearst clan and [illegible] Sons would have [illegible] physical [illegible] bond than [illegible] would have [illegible] is predicated [illegible]

The common [illegible] held the Little [illegible] was fear. When [illegible] removed, the Nisei [illegible] and that common [illegible] people together [illegible] tures. Thousands [illegible] Americans [illegible] today—and few of [illegible] ers and domestic [illegible] Colorado columnist [illegible] attest to this fact.

Thousands of Nisei [illegible] the country [illegible] homes and [illegible] the Little Tokyos [illegible] settled and adjusted [illegible] communities. [illegible] and domestic [illegible] them, but [illegible] and doctors, artists [illegible]

(Continued on [illegible])

同胞の協力支援を切望

グリンウッドに本部を移轉した ピーシー日系市民協會が活動準備

(ピーシー日系市民協會本部發表) 今まで本協會はスローカンに置かれてあつたが同センターの閉鎖に依つたので本部の移轉先を[illegible]性に富むバーノン、ケローナ方面に求めんと役員等は[illegible]協議せしも各地とも色々の事情ありて[illegible]するまでに第二の候補地なるグリンウッド日系市民協會まで[illegible]三にわたり交渉を受けしにつき本部の移轉を有[illegible]し當地委員と[illegible]の結果本部の仕事を引受けることにした。目下[illegible]令[illegible]し選舉[illegible]及び[illegible]、[illegible]東[illegible]規定の[illegible]選動、[illegible]による[illegible]、州内各地方團体の意見統一、對白人[illegible]の[illegible]及び同化運動等に[illegible]、[illegible]中央[illegible]的機關を相呼應して州内在留同胞の福利増進により良き存在たらしめたいと願つてゐる

ピーシー州内各地方團體へお願ひ

州内同胞の統一機關として私共は仕事を致しますから其の性質上先づ第一に州内日本人分布状態に統計的に綜覽し且つ各地方團体と密接なる連絡を保つ必要あると思ひますので此際第一に明かに致したい事は各地方日本人の人口及び團体の名と團体長の姓名です。特に州都多忙中と[illegible]に恐縮ですが右の件々を至急當方へおしらせ下さるやう願ひます

◇州内で團体のない地方——例へば地方にまだ團体がありませんでしたら誰でも代表者一人を選出して御地の人口をお知らせ下さい。今後は色々と日本人の動きをお知らせする上に必要ですから

人身保護律申込者への注意

以前ピーシー州に居た人で人身保護律を申込み其後他州へ移動した人は至急番號、住所、姓名を至急當方へ知らせて下さい。是らの人には[illegible]國命令が來た場合があると假定したら其際取るべき手段をお知らせ致しておきたいと思ふ

◇州内各地方へ日系市民協會を創立することをすゝめる——今後の舞臺は回轉して二世の世となります。州内各地に日系市民協會を設立する事を一世諸君は考慮し協力して下さい。二世諸君は自ら目ざめよ！何時までも舊式の親だよりにして居ては良くない、自分一人がよい社會に生活してゐたとて夫れが民族の完全なる發展ではない。皆が[illegible]調に進み得るやうに改善[illegible]努力協力して行かねばならぬのである。

▲右諸項についての通信宛名は次の如く願ひます

ピーシー州日系市民協會本部
幹事(日本文)ピーシー市協
同 (英文) J.C.C.A.B.C. Greenwood, B.C.

右ピーシー州内各地方同胞諸氏の御協力御支援を切望致します

常置幹事 佐野駒藏
會長 石原勝
幹事長 濱西克次

同胞福利の爲めに再考を希望する

オークビル 高島幸次

私は現在一切の社會問題に口をさしはさまない考へである。それは、過去四ケ年間のインテリアンタの[illegible]生活が如何に利己主義的なものであつたか、又無批判な存在でしかなかつた事實に、愛憎の念うた結果と今後起るべき問題乃至難ずるべからざる事件の處理能力については二世諸君に托して充分と考へてゐるからである。彼らが處理することの、より効果的であらう事は疑ひない事である。從らな老人が[illegible]すよりも生活[illegible]にいまして[illegible]

己の力の及ぶ限り助力する事の方が遙に効果を得られると考へてゐるからである。

併しながら、茲に如何にしても默視出來ないことがある。それは話が進んでゐる[illegible]組織對ミルトン共和倶樂部の對立である。誠に遺憾に堪えない。僕は會議に出席せぬ故事件の詳細も内容も知る由はないが、只紙上に現はれた事柄を讀み思考する外ないが、それらによつて考へられる事は、理非は双方何れにもあるやうだ。ハ共の主張する事項中には僕なども共鳴若くは理解でき得ない非實際的な點があるやうだ。夫らは總て代表者會議で討議すべかりし事項の充分討議研究すべかりし事と思ふ。[illegible]代表者討議の既事が非デモクラチツクであつた事は否めないと思はれる。然し乍ら其の何れが是、何れが非といふのが本文の目的ではない。要は現在の二派に分れた議[illegible]放任せんか溝はより深くなる許りであらう。それでは問題を處理する上からも同胞將來のためにも寒心すべき事だと思はれる。[illegible]としては過去の非は非と認むべく、ハ共はモク一歩實際的な方向に考へをなほして、互に協力して善處されんことを切におすゝめする。僕が最も希妙に觸ところでは、双方の中心人物が皆友人知己である事だ。一歳は自分の淺慮からの間違かも知れないが、諸君を知る限としては、諸君達の間に意見の分立なきある[illegible]信じられない事でもある。

生活再建途上の同胞の頭上には是が非でも一日も早く解決せねばならぬ重大な問題が多々横たはつてゐる。斯る時今のやうに反撥し合ふ事は諸君達のためにも一般同胞の福利にもなり得ないと思ふ。寧ろ一般同胞は其去就に迷ふ事であらう。暗黒の社會が待ち受けてゐるやうに思はれてならない。

あへて一言を望したい。お互に過去を忘れて虚心坦懐に問題を考究すると共に、解決のため一丸となつて邁進する態度を示し、双方が過去に於て同胞福利とデモクラシーのため、名利をすてゝ、如何なる困難をも戰つて來た犠牲心を喚起して貰ひたい。それが同胞の望むところであう、同[illegible]の希の願でもあると思ふ。

最後の便り

レモンクリキから

在村九四ケ年、皆様からあつい御交誼をうけた當、各地(散在せられた皆様と若葉を惜れさして)て居いたなつかしの此山間の開拓も到々閉鎖が實行せられて、日本行第四回船にて歸國する二百幾人の方々を見送り(廿一日)あと三、四日の内には日本人の影もなき元の野原に歸るのであるかと思へて誠に[illegible]る感に打たれる。先見の明ある方々は北に東に勇飛せられて健全なる更生の途に就いておられる事を思へば、私達老人組が、何處とも定めなき浮草のやうな旅路にさまよはねばならぬわびしさ。秋の末の葉のそれにもまして一入の哀れさを感じられる。本紙を借りて通信さしていたゞいたレモンクリーキという活字は又と見る事が出來なくなるのであらうが、一度足を踏み入れて[illegible]小屋の如きみじめなハウスに灰色のブランケットで寝た晩か、昧に何となく後髪をひかれる思ひもする。たとへ私の身ははてへ追やられてもなつかしい皆様方を想ひ浮べる度毎に、ていレモンクリキをすてゝしまふのが惜い愛着心が胸にこみ上げてくる。終に皆様の御健康を祈りあげます。

(九月十六日、田邊生)

テーラーレーキの日系野球軍優勝

(テーラーレーキ發) 既報、カリブー、ソフトボール決勝戰に進出してソーグ・バルブ會社支配人ルイス氏寄贈の優勝盃を獲得した當地日系人チームは九月二日の勞働祭にロングビユートで催された野球戰に參加、第一回戰では九對五でロングビユート軍を、第二回戰では八對四でブリッヂレーキ軍を勝聯して[illegible]得した

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九月十六日 トロント市 浦井田陸造 家族一同

トロント市 ハミルトン 其他皆様

尋人

最近グリンウッド病院からスローカン病院へ移られた轉田五郎氏は子息(チーム・ゼー轉田)の居所をさがして居り一日も早く會ひたいと言つてゐる

轉居

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モントリオール市 三宅隆吉

尋人

和歌山縣日高郡志賀村出身玉置久藏氏、現在の住所はモントリオール市ユニヴァアッチー[illegible]街五六三一号、現住所承知の方は左記まで御知らせ下さい

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Phone WAverley 9834

■左記申込書を切取り一刻も早く申込み下さい

申 込 書

T. KAMEOKA, 64 Sullivan St., Toronto 2-B, Ont.

Date

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Name

(日本字姓名)

Address

マキノン氏が新局長
カースギル氏はやめてオタワへ

（晩香坡發）勞働省日本人局長ク トー・ビー・ペッカースギル氏は九月十四日辭職して後任には日本人局のゼネラル・マネージャーだつたマー・ヂェ・マキノン氏が昇格した。ペッカースギル氏は一九四五年二月コリンス氏の後をついで就任したもの。今度はセントラル・モーゲージ・アンド・ハウジング・コーポレーションのオタワ本部の勤務に就いた。新局長マキノン氏は昨年四月からゼネラル・マネジャーをつとめてゐたのであるが同氏はオタワ政府のマキノン運輸相の甥である。新任の挨拶状をニュー・カナディアン紙によせたマキノン氏は日系人問題について次のごとく述べてゐる「散在のリローケーションの仕事はまだ〳〵完了してはゐない。それはインテリア居住地に居る再定住可能者すべてが居住地からロッキー以東に移動し東部のリローケーション・センターに居るあらゆる就職可能なるものが、最大限度に適當なる住居と教育施設を得られるところに於て各人の技能に最も適應した仕事口に就くまでは完了しないのである」

散在政策費の豫算

（オタワ發）九月廿一日のオタワ議會委員會は本年四月一日から始まる會計年度に於ける日系人に對する「散在」移動事の費用として四百萬弗を充當した。一九四二年度の費用は四、〇六二、三三二弗八一仙。一九四三—四四年度は二、五九八、五五七弗四四仙。一九四四—四五年度の豫算は二七五萬弗だつたのである

閉鎖を急ぐ
トランスコナのホステル

（トランスコナ發）折角開けたトランスコナのホステル閉鎖は急に迫りつゝある。冬季に向いて暖房設備が出來ない事は既報の如くだが其上にホステルの建物所有者たる戰時資産局では、歸還兵の家を建てる材料に使ふために建物を取こわしたいから早く開け渡してくれと要求してゐるのである。最近の展開はホステル居住者に對して「ハースト又はアングラーのホステルへ移るか、さもなければ今得られる農場での仕事に就くか」を決心する事を要求する通告が發しられたことで九月廿五日までに何分の決定をしなければならぬのである。[illegible]一方日本人局ウィニペッグ事務所ではマニトバ州内で最も適當した仕事に家族をつける事に努力を續けてをり、ブッシュ・ウォークの口も提供されてゐる

ウイニペッグ市で
全國大會の用意

（ウイニペッグ發）マニトバ州日系市民協會では九月十六日の役員會で全國的聯盟の大會をウイニペッグで開催する取きめをしてもよいといふ事にきめた。最後の決定はトロントのオンタリオ州委員會がするのであり、オンタリオの方でプログラム其他一切の準備をするならマニトバは代表の宿所や大會ホール等の取きめをしようといふ事になつてゐる。尚マニトバ州市民協會では役員中に大津源二、[illegible]陸西氏を新に加へる事になり[illegible]受諾を得たと佐藤信次氏から報告された

懇談會開催
トロント在住者が九月廿八日夜に

（トロント發）日系人デモクラシー委員會一世部では九月廿八日の土曜日午後八時からオールネーション教會に於て、最近移動して來た人々も加へて一般的な大懇談會を開催する。會合では映畫の上映や茶菓のサーヴィスもあることになつてをり、トロント在住者が互に直面して居る色々な重要問題につき懇談することになつてゐるので多數の來會が希望されてゐる

（トロント發）叢新中の佐藤傳氏夫妻歡迎會は九月廿九日（日曜）午後二時からレーバー・ライシーアムで開かれる事になつた

[illegible]二世グループについて行[illegible]事になり其の連絡所をつとめる三名の委員へ砂原、杉万、香川[illegible]杉万氏は其後トロントへ移動）を選定した

第四回目歸國船出帆延引
米國の海員ストライキで乗船が晩香坡に來ぬ

（晩香坡十七日發）米國船マリン・ファルコン號で近々晩香坡で乗船する事になつてゐた五百名以上の日系人は、米國の海員ストライキの爲め同船の晩香坡出帆がおくれてゐるので出帆が延引されることになつた。ファルコン號は最初九月十五日に晩香坡を出帆する豫定だつたのだが今や何時晩香坡に來航してくるか判らない。此のためにカナダ各地から集まつた歸國日系人一團は收容所に滯在中。

（ウィニペッグ發）マニトバ州及オンタリオ州からの歸國日系人はウィニペッグ通過[illegible]第二班で晩香坡へ向つたが（モントリオールからの五名は同團日系通過）各地からの歸國者は次の如くであつた △ケベック五△トロント及ハミルトン方面二三△ベラドトン及フォート・ウイリアム一六△マニトバ一五△サスカチワン一〇△アルバータ二〇△ビー・シー一四二四▲合計四百一二

（[illegible]）マニトバ州レテリアから老父〇〇のおともをして日本へ行つた佐々木トシ子さん（一八）は「私は一ばんの末つ娘で、餘生を日本で送りたいと云ふ父親のおともをして仕方なしに日本へ行くことになつたのだが、出來れば加奈陀に再び歸つて來たいと願つてゐる」と英字紙記者に語つてゐた

日本の食糧最大危機は突破

（東京發）元帥の七月日本占領報告は九月十三日發表され、新憲法審議における自由活潑な討論、食糧危機の克服、諸産業の復興などを指摘、占領行政の成功的な進捗を物語つてゐるが此うち食糧に關しては次のごとく述べてゐる

七月は占領以來最大の食糧危機の月であつた、政府統制による主食の貯藏は六月中に僅少なものになつてゐたが、七月更に低下し總司令部は廿府縣に一ヶ月の配給量の廿五パーセント相當量の主食を放出した、この措置は飢餓と社會不安とを防止するため國内食糧配給を補はんとする總司令部の政策に從つてとられたものである、あらゆる食糧を含めて一人當り一日の平均攝取量は一、三五二カロリーであつた、總司令部放出食糧は穀物一五七四三五グラムトン、罐詰類一七、二七三トンに達した

▲大量馘首に反對して九月十五日決行することになつてゐた日本の國鐵ゼネラル・ストライキは組合側の強硬に政府が折れて人員整理案を取消したので組合側でもストライキ指令を即時取消すといふ協定に十三日到達、一應解決したがまだ〳〵眞の解決でなく問題はむしろ之からといふ形勢、一方海員の方でも大罷業を續行中

ロンドン便り

○ロンドンの日系加奈陀人團体組織がへにつき六月に七名の委員を擧げて考究した結果新役員は次の如く決定した

△會長井手エディー△副會長尾崎トム△記録書記村上マリー△通信書記井口ユキ子△會計奥野フラキー△社會部香川フレッド△ウェルフェア部熊野ローイ△教育部熊谷ジョン△會員部香川カズ子△スポーツ吉田粂雄△監査役杉原フレッド、徳永マサ子

○九月二日のレーバーデーには合同織工組合支部の二世代表奥野フラキー、熊谷ジョン、森山アレン三君が當地のレーバーデー行列に參加した

人事消息

▲退院 陸軍病院で手術を受けて廿九年間も足部關節の骨に突きさゝつてゐた彈片を取出したトロントの[illegible]井田陸造歸還兵は九月十六日退院自宅で靜養を續けてゐる

▲婚約 モントリオールの末[illegible]氏二女律子さんはトロントの小原ノ二氏三男勇氏とは高[illegible]一郎高山[illegible]一両夫妻の世話で婚約

▲結婚 マクウイリアムス牧師の息ロバート・ウインター氏は元ニウデンヴアー合同教會學校の教師だつたマーガリー・レムベル嬢とニウメキシコの新婚の宅で九月二日結こん、南部加州を旅行後晩市[illegible]

[illegible]林友吉氏は九月十日[illegible]死亡[illegible]同十二日サモンアームに於て葬儀を執行した

求婚

年齢四十餘歳以上の身體壯健なる婦人を求む。子供二人位あつても差支へなく、實は會話が出來れば此上ない。當方はマニトバ在住日本人にして年齢六十歳、經濟的保證あり子供は成人して別居する事になつてゐる。希望者は要件を認めニュー・カナディアン紙氣付「エス・テー」宛に通知を乞ふ。寫眞入用なれば送る

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（前頁より）

マ・キノン氏が新局長

ペカースギル氏はやめてオタワへ

ニューカナディアン

在加日本人の爲の唯一の週刊邦字新聞

ウィニペッグ市ダヴポート街五〇四 電話五〇一三〇六
發行人 生山國人
英文編輯者 小山利家
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
（購讀料 一ケ月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗）

社説

獨り喜びするには まだ早い領政府

戰下カナダ全土にみなぎつてゐる勞働不安の情勢に直面することに失敗してゐるオタワ政府勞働省は、自らをなぐさめるために、[illegible]の比較的小さい問題に對する成功を吹聽してゐる如くである。それは、最近[illegible]勞働省が行つた、勞働省日本人課の日系人をカナダ全土に散在させる政策遂行に對する賛辭から、少くとも推察できることである。ビーシー州の職岸制限地帶に殘つて居た人々の大部分も、今夏行はれた家屋建築の強制的政策の故もあつて他州へ移動した。そこでもサスカチワン勞働省は「全事態は遠からずして決定させる」段階にまで、問題は到達させることが出來たと信じてゐるのである。

我々は、勞働省の此の氣安めをケナすつもりは全然ない。しかしながら、日系人散在政策は、政治的立場から如何やうに成功してゐるものであるにせよ、完成の域に達してゐるなどといふことは出來ないのである。再定住に關する金錢問題は別としても、基本的な數個の問題はいまなほ殘つてゐる。それらが解決されるまでは、政府は仕事が完了したなどと誇ることは出來ないのだ。

其れらの諸問題のうち最も重要なるものは、恐らくは、移動日系人が大なる損害を蒙つてゐる財產の強制的賣却處分であらう。賣却處分は、「保護」のために管理するといふ政府の最初の契約を破るものであるばかりでなく、そのやり方は法外なものであつたのである。盗難、不注意等による損害、自動車其他の物品及び動產不動產賣却に當つての不充分なる値段等に關する多くの苦情が、移動者から述べられてゐるのは、實際に於てさほどでなかつたにしたところで、既に苦情があること其れ自身が、全的調査をなすべき充分なる根據として餘りある事實なのである。

政府の強制的賣却處分が合法的であるか否かを決すべき、エキスチェカー・コートの判決は、審理後三年以上にもなるのにまだ下らない。然しながら、斯る判決の如何にかかはらず、適正に注意して處理しさへすれば避けられた筈の損害に對する賠償は、當然なすべきことである。そのためにローヤル・コミッションを任命して、全事態を調査せしめよと云ふことは、オタワ議會に於てもシーシーエフの代議士から提議されてゐるし、バンクーバーも強くこれを支持してゐる。此のコミッションの力は廣く設定されたことであるが、これこそは、正當なる苦情を矯正すべく進言を行はせる上に最良の調査方法であるのである。

日系人の強制的賣却處分に、たとへ合法的根據があるとしても、政府には、管理者としてあらゆる責任をもち注意を拂つて之を處置すべき法律上及道義上の義務がある筈だ。移動日系人の受けたこの法外なる損害に關して、何等かの解決を與へるまでは、政府には獨り喜びする餘地はないのである。

佛教青年會の再興

カナダに一人しか居ない二世開教使指導の下に、トロントで佛教青年會を再興するために準備が進められてゐると報道されてゐる。カナダのデモクラシーに對して批判や非難はあるとしても、宗教の自由が常に認められて來て居ることは、吾々が感謝しなければならぬところである。戰爭中といへども、宗教に對する當局の干渉は行はれなかつたし、佛教徒の集まつて居るところでは、キリスト教のサーヴィス同様に、平和裡にそれは續けられてきた。まさしく異の佛教精神を、日本を崩壊的戰爭に導いた政治的信念と同一化することは出來ないのである。

それにも拘らず、戰前の佛教會が、有効なるカナダ化に沒し、偏狭的日本人社會形成に與つて力があつた事は事實である。それは一世佛教會に於ける儀式が、自然の勢として特に日本的であつたことからくる不可避の事態でもあつたのである。之に對して反ばくするものがあるならば、昨年初めのカナダ義勇軍募集に際して青年佛教徒のとつた態度は、然うと解釋するほかないとも答へることが出來るであらう。

だが、新しい二世の教會は、在來のものとは目立つて異るものであるか、一層進歩的な影響を持ち得るものとして存在することが出來るであらう。アメリカにおける戰時轉住者に於ける經驗からするも、佛教は試驗的發足によるも、何も日本のことを強調せずとも、佛教は[illegible]得られるものであることを證明してゐる。トロントの二世佛教會に於ても此のことが眞實であることを信ずる——吾等はさうであることを信ずる——吾等はその成功を祈るのである。

農者偶感（下）

アルバタ州　純　百

數ケ月か前の『ニューカナディアン』紙に、トロントの南京バクチ事件で二十八人が擧げられ其内二十四人迄日本人であつたと聞てゐた。[illegible]人々のみが續出せる東部の日系人間に『[illegible]』のお客さんが相當にあるとは、人事とも思へない悲哀を感じた次第である。明治末年頃渡加した人々の多數は[illegible]によるBe[illegible]であるが、[illegible]の人々が[illegible]

た人々の末路は氣の毒な位を哀れで、斯る賭負事に附隨する酒タバコ、不良なる女は、遂に男の骨までも腐らすのである。げら博を夢みる人々は、額に汗して得たる金ならねば値が少いことに早く氣付いて貰ひたい。

○

僕は宗教の力が人格を築き上げるに必要で、且つ大なる働きをなしてゐると信ずるものである。近代の歴史に名の殘る人々は殆ど例外なしに信仰ある人か或は信仰深い家庭に育つた人々である。たとひ生前に聖名輝かしくとも、その人が[illegible]する人であつたら、死後其人の名は記憶の悪い世人からすぐに忘れられるのである。凡我々凡人にしても、信仰なき過去を有する者は、木枯の風吹く月、と歩み來りし自分の旅路をかへりみて、必ずやるせなきさびしさを感ずるのである。

恐くは、日本婦人の宗教を持てる在加日本人家庭に育つ人々が、親達の奉ずる宗旨に何程の信仰を感得てゐるかを知りたいと思ふことがある。少數の者のほか[illegible]二世人が多いが、[illegible]ことに關くことて不自由を感ずる[illegible]の教理でも理解出來ないのでは信心を得られる筈がない。[illegible]がない。[illegible]いが、さりとて儀式と形式とでは生命はあるまい。然らばこれら宗教なき人々は何處へ行く？

「蟲と錆とが食ひ盜人うがち盜む寳」ばかりを貯へる人々が二世の多くであつたら、夫れらの人々に多くを期待する事の無理なるを知るのである。[illegible]くは此の問題を社會の有識者に提出し、解決を乞ひたいと思ふ。

本年末或は來年初め頃には、日本人問題に對する政府の方針も見當がつくだらう。堂々たる獨立國の觀ある加奈陀政府の政策にとつては[illegible]の解決なぞは大した問題ではあるまい。

漸く戰爭心理とかいふ熱病からさめつゝある一般人の輿論も、一萬七、八千人しか殘らない日系人が廣い加奈陀に散在するのであつたら、問題にせないばかりでなく、デモクラチックな、よりよき世界建設のため、ナチズムと軍國主義を倒すまで戰ひ抜いた信念と理想に對しても、マイノリティー迫害は出來ない筈である。

もし總ての日系人が、加奈陀市民となる資格實現に努力を惜まなかつたら、ビーシー州から來た人々の[illegible]にては知らなかつた市民權すらも獲得出來る日が、きつと來ると思はれる。

▲米政府のウォーレス商務長官が最近の演説でバーンズ國務長官の外務政策と相反する意見を述べて大問題となり、トルーマン大統領は國務長官を支持し、ウォーレス氏は金曜日遂に辭職した

▲アルバータ州の農者聯盟はオタワ政府が農產物の平準價格を設定しないのに抗議して一ケ月間の不出荷ストライキを斷行中だがエレヴェーターは大方カラとなり各方面に大影響を及ぼしてゐる。一方解決の曙光が見えかけたかに報へられてゐた緊張農者のストライキも依然として續いてゐる

▲ニューヨークの極東社から出版する月刊「極東畫報」創刊號が出た。印刷頗る鮮明で、日本の色々な寫眞に日英兩語の説明が附してあり日本新聞の復活をものつてゐる、三

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今回突然日本よりの電報に接し家族同伴にて[illegible]丸で四日同船に便乗[illegible]定致しましたに付在留[illegible]年間入[illegible]り公私ともに御世話になりました[illegible]に對し一々御禮に伺ふべきでありますが[illegible]誠に[illegible]何卒不悪ご了承下さい尚日本人會會計役員に關しては[illegible]氏と[illegible]の要理方を一任いたしましたから之れ[illegible]了解をお願ひします[illegible]御健康を祈ります

千九百四十六年九月十二日

トロント市　久[illegible]文[illegible]

在留同胞各位

謹告

在加四十有餘年みな樣の[illegible]により今回[illegible]過させていただきましたことを[illegible]しますが[illegible]會あつて[illegible]御禮申上[illegible]がら[illegible]下されて[illegible]誠に有難うございました[illegible]何卒[illegible]息慮ことゝ[illegible]居りますが[illegible]宜しく御願ひ[illegible]紙上を以て右御禮申上げます

九月十六日

辻　内　[illegible]

各　位

「眞實の日本」紹介へ

今は人知れぬ陰の努力する一英人

（東京發）かつて受けた迫害の痛手も忘れて努力してゐる二英人がある。其の一人はホイス・ブラシュ氏（四二）で、昭和九年來朝、弘前、山形兩高校に教鞭をとるかたはら日本研究を續け高瀬順次郎博士の新體詩の飜譯や、詩集『しののめ』日本紹介『じやぱりす』など著書多く、辻村かね子さんと結婚、日本の正しい姿の紹介に努力してゐたが、開戰と共に捕へられ、香港監獄に收容、後大森俘虜收容所に移り終戰によつて釋放された人、翻譯としての數々の著作も失はれ、日本人本來の姿を[illegible]上、日の秋日にも遠く關西、九州を旅行しながら人知れぬかげの努力を續けてゐる。これを聞いた弘前高校の舊職員時代の教へ子たちは[illegible]の事實を覺えてゐたが、近く[illegible]まつて[illegible]を開く、戰火に[illegible]になつてゐたかね子さん[illegible]大きく[illegible]うて今月には入京、[illegible]に[illegible]協力して鈴木大拙氏の許に[illegible]する事情を翻譯して紹介するといふ、東京新聞のニッパイで・ハウそして氏は語る

眞實です、世界の平和も、日本の再建も、すべて眞實が基礎になりませう、わい曲と不正からは斷じて恒久的な秩序機構は生れません

◇

いま一人の人は實務の名で親しまれてゐたフランク・ホーレー氏（三八）昭和十年東京外語・文理大、三高の教壇に立ち、万葉、雨月物語など古典の研究、飜譯を續けると同時に、言語學者としての氏は此の間に蒙古語、琉球語、滿洲語、支那語を研究、東洋各語を通じて日本古典の姿をえがき出さうとしてゐたが、戰ひのために昭和十八年歸國、こんどはロンドンタイムス特派員として最近來朝したもの、留日中氏が蒐集した東西古今の書籍は二萬冊近く、なかには今ではほとんど入手できぬ珍書古籍が少くなかつた、愛書家の氏はこれを大事に保存してゐたが、抑留中無惨に沒收され、氏は悲憤やる方なく、交換船で歸國した、今はそれも忘れ、新しい日本の姿を世界に傳へようとしてゐるのだ、尨大な藏書も最近大阪[illegible]部に發見され、近く氏の手許に無事返されるといふ

神話に代て石器時代から

書き換へられる日本の歴史教育

（東京發）九月九日の貴族院憲法委員會で[illegible]國勢の教育、教材について質問に對し有光文部次官[illegible]より次の如く答辯があつた、歴史の教材の改正については大東亞の[illegible]を[illegible]てゐる

（一）國家主義、軍國主義、[illegible]主義の鼓吹、[illegible]外的な[illegible]主義を排除する教材を除く

（二）殊更に史實をまげたり誇張したものを除き、従來の神話に代つて石器時代から記述を始める

（三）單なる治亂興亡の跡をたどるのでなく、民族・社會・經濟の歴史に止まる事をやめ國民生活の發展のあとを各方面からわかるやうにする、其ためには農民生活等を記述し衣食住方面から庶民文化の變遷發展をさぐる

（四）獨善的日本中心の立場をあらため、世界史的立場から人類文化の進展と國際親善、世界文化への貢獻を期し、國際協調、國際文化への研究の精神の發揚につとめる

◇

現在日本歴史の教授は昨年十二月○司令部の指令によつて停止してゐるが、豫定的教科書の書なほしを終り、司令部の承認を經て印刷中である、許可があり次第授業が再開される、又國語の教材についても文部省の編纂官のみに任せず廣く各方面に意見をきゝ、生徒兒童の心理、興味と能力の發展の段階等を考へ、また教材としても從來の傳説、お伽噺等に再檢討を加へ、更に外國のものもグリム、アンデルゼン、イソップ等から兒童に知らせたいものをねらふ方針でこの外か兒童作品募集の準備もしてゐる

錢いよ／＼多くて

國いよ／＼貧なり

（東京發）錢いよ／＼多くして國いよ／＼貧なりといふ感が深い、遂に通貨は六百億を超えた、毎月日銀券發行高の發表があるごとに國も民も貧になり下がつてゆくバロメーターを見せられてゐる氣がする、新圓はどん／＼膨脹して行つても、大多數のまじめな勤勞大衆には全く縁なき錢で、不思議な氣持を以て通貨の數字を見守るのである、が新聞の犯罪欄をみると强盗が十萬圓奪つたとか、大金の窃盗が毎日でもなげに報ぜられてゐる、家を見つけてくれた人には新圓で一萬圓差上げます、といふやうな廣告が紙面にはつてあつたりして、馬鹿にされたやうな氣持になる、正常な勤勞だけでは新圓が思ふやうに手に入らぬ、といふので新圓稼ぎと云ふことが起きる、子供の勉強部屋をマージャン屋に改造するとか、[illegible]家が調子を下げて[illegible]とか、一流の大會社が洗濯屋や風呂屋を開業するとかである、必ずしも新圓制度の罪とばかりもいへまい、生活に必要な物さへ生産される態勢になれば、金は健康な方面に流れてゆかう、それが起きないところに安易な新エン稼ぎが風潮をなす、物が出來ないまゝに、一千億にでもなつたら、新エンをめぐる世相は惡くなるばかりであらう

「お米豊作」の反動

（宇都宮發）これまで續く暴落ぞか米豊作の反動は早くも米の産地、とち木縣大田原地方でも八月中旬一升が卅エン、下旬は廿エン、最近では十五エンとガタ落の一途で悲喜劇續出、困つたのはヤミタヤためこんでゐたお百姓達で、みのりの秋の前觸につゞうかくれるやうに料理屋、飲食店、家庭の臺所を軒なみにのぞいては「いゝ米はいりませんか」「さうね、十五エンなら買つても……」口ではいひながら主婦達も鎖れば鎖る世の中でいさゝか狐につまゝれたテイ、と思ふと同縣下那須地方ではカボチャの當り年でこれまた値段がガタ落の四エン、十二エン五十錢の配給では買手がなく卅萬貫のカボチャがくさるばかり、白羽の矢を東京方面へたてゝはゐるが輸送が問題

（東京發）今年は八年ぶりの豊作だと見られる米豊作をもたらした天候は海の方にもほゝゑんで豊年ならあれくる秋の海も至極平穏で進駐軍の好意で舟を動かす油も十分、加へて明るい食糧事情の見とほしと好條件が折かさなつてこれから年末までの漁獲はザッと一千萬貫と、この四、五年よりの大漁が豫想されてゐる

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〇上レバストフタ郵函六二三にもあります

林友吉

義兄林友吉事昨年八月初旬病氣に罹り入院の結果一ケ月餘にして退院し自宅に於て保養中[illegible]九月十日午前六時[illegible]不歸の[illegible]に[illegible]アームに[illegible]實の[illegible]肉[illegible]誠[illegible]知己諸氏にたえ[illegible]上段[illegible]お禮[illegible]

九月十五日

ビーシー州マグナベー

喪主 高崎[illegible]

世話人 岩田欽一

[illegible]村市太郎

トリ[illegible]

[illegible]月二十[illegible]日午後二時[illegible]

九月[illegible]日 [illegible]

[illegible]

The Visit of Mr. Sato

By D.S.

WINNIPEG, Man.—It is good to see old instructors again. It is a sense like returning to the [illegible] and I like to imagine happier days of the past. [illegible] was not disappointed when I saw Mr. Sato at a gathering in [illegible].

I thought for a moment that Mr. and Mrs. Sato had changed a [illegible] but I gradually came to the realization that if there had been any change, much of it had been [illegible], and that was as it should [be].

In appearance and outward manner the two had changed remarkably little. I felt that Mr. Sato had never changed ever since I can remember. He was active [illegible]. His four years in [illegible] had not countrified him in any way. He was as curious as ever, as cheerful as ever, was as good a conversationalist as ever. What impressed me this time was that he possessed unusual business and administrative abilities which were being hidden under a bushel in Alberta.

When he talked, he talked interestingly as though what he said had been prepared, as one prepares a lesson, and had been rehearsed many times.

[illegible] the former internment at Moose Jaw, [illegible] a former pupil in Moose Jaw, or a former pupil's [illegible]. In any case this internee [illegible] to a queer notion that [illegible] had not lost the war. Mr. [Sato] described the unfortunate [illegible] who even now cling to the [illegible] contained in a postcard released from Japan two years ago [illegible] it rather than the [illegible]. Mr. Sato said [illegible] that it was like a form of [illegible].

JAPANESE HALL

[illegible] the former teacher said [illegible] some business to discuss [illegible] that it concerned the [disposition] of the Japanese Hall [illegible] should be sold if or [illegible] It made us feel [illegible] to be consulted [illegible] such a weighty matter, even [illegible] opinions may not count [illegible] the final decision. We [illegible] freely, or at [illegible] did—the [illegible] because our [illegible] up to par. The [illegible] seemed to rest [illegible] the Japanese people [illegible] to the B.C. coast or [illegible]. When the question was put [illegible] I say "maybe"— [illegible] it was that [illegible] had no intention in the [illegible] returning to B.C., I had [illegible] disappoint [illegible] with an out[illegible].

[illegible] short talk, I [illegible] that he said [illegible] some things I [illegible] stand.

[illegible] mention some[illegible] spoke at a [illegible]. The [illegible] to be spon[illegible] were going [illegible] not to [illegible] This news [illegible] was going back [illegible] there was [illegible] saying, they [illegible] saying. It [illegible] difference in [illegible] to set[illegible]

[ABOUT] DETROIT

[illegible] there were [illegible] in Detroit [illegible] the number [illegible] Mr. Sato [illegible] the other [illegible] to the coast [illegible] typical. I [illegible] in other eastern cities rather than go back to the coast. Detroit population was abnormally inflated by the war and had to come down anyway. It was much the same with the influx of Negro population to that city.

The only realistic way to determine the possible trend in Canada, I thought, would be to determine how many persons in the U.S. actually returned to the West Coast after having become established in the east and the mid-west. I remember reading that the number was relatively small, and that most of those on the Coast were those who went there directly from the relocation centres after the exclusion order had been lifted. In fact all persons in the centres who had nowhere else to go, or who made no choice, were taken back to their former coast homes—practically by compulsion—when the relocation centres closed.

Thinking these things over, I began to get an impression that my former teachers were almost unconsciously hoping that there would be a general drift back to the coast, and that we could reform the old Japanese settlements, although this time in an improved and less concentrated way.

I suppose it is natural for most of us to look at the past through rose-tinted glasses. It would be more so for people for whom the past meant greater security and a better position in society. But there is little that can be done about the irresistible passage of time and the changes brought by it.

* * *

I enjoyed listening to my former teachers again. It awakened memories in me which I thought I had forgotten. There was Mr. Sato speaking as he once spoke to us as a teacher. And Mrs. Sato echoing Mr. Sato's opinion in the discussions, filling in here and there with apt observations and remarks.

LONELY LIFE

They admitted that their lives were pretty lonely in Alberta. There were no students to worry about now as in the former days. There was the work, and letter-writing. They were living in the past, and whenever they saw the names of their former students they seemed to stand out in larger print.

There were few visitors, Mr. Sato said. Those that did come talked until 2 or 3 a.m. and were persuaded to stay overnight. Mr. Sato mentioned a few names, like George Tanake and Joe Kato, the Edmonton doctor.

* * *

When the time came to say goodbye, I wished they weren't going away so soon. It had been a treat to see them again. But knowing there was still a long journey ahead, I wished them god-speed, with a hope within me that they would have a pleasant journey, and that their businesses, one of which was the disposition of the Japanese Hall, would be decided satisfactorily. And, as an afterthought I imagined how they would speak glowingly of the hospitality they received in Winnipeg.

Acknowledgment

The New Canadian acknowledges with thanks generous donations from the following:

Mr. Yoshinori Tsutsumi, and Mr. Tokio Morikawa, both of Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyodo, Hamilton, on the occasion of their daughter's engagement.

LOOKING UP . . .
by F.A.M.

ABOUT ONNA AGAIN

I was out with Arabella the other night. And that, son, ain't bad. By some kindly coincidence the moon had swept away the last ling'ring signs of an early evening thundershower, and beamed benignly upon us. Even the untidy outlines of dingy Toronto took on an air of moonlit glamour.

So we walked and we talked, and we talked and we walked. About the future and idealism and personalities and the stuff the moon was made of. She chided me about my long steps and had me slowing down almost every block. Of course I know that it was just a standard feminine trick just to make the unwary male feel very big and strong. But it's nice being fooled when you are willing to be.

And this lovely evening drew to a reluctant end as we rested our feet sitting on her verandah—"porch" is such an ordinary word—the breezes rustled lazily overhead in the long reaches of the elms lining the sidewalk. Arabella looking pensive in the half-tone of the night was exceedingly nice to gaze upon.

The lass had been very critical concerning some of my recent columns that night too—so this is an attempt to win her over. Kind of obvious? True . . . but you know women.

* * *

ABOUT THE DANCE CLUB

Some squawks have rent the Toronto air concerning the new Nisei venture of regular dances that has been launched with attractive ads in The New Canadian. The complaint is that biweekly dances would flood the market and affect the patronage of the affairs that several Nisei organizations plan to hold in the fall and winter to raise much-needed funds for the support of sport activities and other worthwhile purposes in which a large number of people would share.

There may be some justification for the belief on the part of the promoters of this scheme that the Nisei in the Toronto area are in urgent need of regular means of social outlet; but the few dances that have been planned by the sport groups would seem to fit the bill very well. According to reports, these would guarantee at least one Nisei dance a month and two in some months.

And after all, argue many Nisei, any guy can, if he wants to, find lots of ways and places to take his heavy date a-galumphing without laying a special Nisei setup for the purpose.

There is also a widespread sentiment that forming a club purely for commercial gain lays somewhat against Nisei feelings when up to now most dances have been staged for other reasons than just because Toronto hasn't had a dance for a long time.

* * *

THE DEPTHS OF SIN

Most of us have at one time or the other experienced the [illegible] I was in a few days ago. Especially since the evacuation.

As I rode on one of the more antique properties of the Toronto Transportation Commission, bound [illegible] Queen Street area, a [illegible] character sat beside me and immediately charged [illegible] about China. Old stuff to [illegible] but this one had a [illegible] to it.

This gentleman—I use the word [illegible]—was adorned [illegible] might be a better word) surmounted by a pair of thick-lensed glasses. His nose and his chin were of such quality that they must have suffered from inferiority complexes and subsequently were completely overshadowed by the [illegible] strainer and the opaque spectacles.

His clothes were not of the best or most recent cut, but the material had a slight hint of baggy tweed which went well with his accent that had brushed with a Cockney at one time or other in his career. As he approached me he was dragging a curious assortment of paper shopping bags up the aisle and his person as he plumped down beside me had a distinct aroma that made me think of Salvation Army flop houses. My natural conjecture at the time was that these bags were filled with empty beer bottles, but I was to change my mind drastically later.

Now I follow the policy of quiet listening and amiable agreement with one of these "You Chinese are wonderful people, think of how many years you held off the Japs by yourself!" types. It's much less confusing, causes less pain and less disillusionment. So I nodded sympathetically when the old boy told me that he had always wanted to visit China but he'd never had the money. The second statement seemed somewhat obvious.

Then all of a sudden he started off on a queer tangent. I didn't quite get the continuity because the rattle and the squeak of the streetcar drowned out portions of his lecture but I gathered that he deduced my being Chinese made me automatically someone who had to be saved.

By his appearance, I would never have judged that he was of the [illegible] type but [illegible] he was [illegible] into my ears a [illegible] version of the [illegible] of the [illegible] telling me how happy he was that he had been saved . . . at one time or another.

. . . God came to earth in the form of the Lord Jesus . . . he took the form of a man and did great work among the people . . . he died . . . but he ROSE AGAIN . . . yes, he lived again . . . and he'll come back . . . he'll come back to earth again . . . I think it's pretty soon . . .

As the car rattled across Dundas Street, he was earnestly saying: "I know where I am going when the day comes . . . I know the answer . . . I have been SAVED . . . but the trouble with every one [illegible] is that they sin, sin . . . and those sins must be redeemed . . ."

We both got up at Queen Street and as he walked ahead of me I looked and saw what I had expected . . . a Bible in his hip pocket. Then I changed my mind about his paper bags . . . they must have been filled with religious tracts. I felt as if I had committed sacrilege.

And I stalked down Queen Street towards the centre of town wondering whether I had looked like a Confucian or a deep dark sinner through those glasses of his. Don't answer that!

Heard at St. Raphael's House

On the "Golden Days"

MONTREAL, P.Q.—"You can't use a thing well unless you know what it's for; and you can't use human beings well or do them any good unless you know what they're for," said Rev. Lionel Stanford, S.J., in a recent lecture on "Golden Days" heard in St. Raphael's House, Ontario Avenue, by an appreciative audience.

Finding out what humans are for, said Father Stanford, Professor of Philosophy at the Jesuit Seminary in Toronto, is the same as finding out their nature, origin and destiny. When you know that, you are well equipped to search for happiness, or Golden Days, but otherwise you will search in vain. So the first thing to do, said the speaker, is to study the nature of man.

Normally, to learn the nature of an object one can either ask the maker or study the object itself. In the question of human beings, to ask the Maker is to appeal to revelation. To study man himself is to appeal to science and philosophy, the speaker explained.

Philosophy tells us for instance that man is gifted with reason and therefore should live reasonably, not as the mere slave of instinctive impulses. Philosophy differs from science in that science is restricted to observation and experimentation, the measurement of material things and their interrelations, whereas philosophy presses its enquiry to ultimate causes, to first principles, and apprehends with the mind what cannot be seen by the eye.

Science, for example, will tell you the quality and quantity of the ingredients needed to make a destructive weapon; only philosophy will tell you why one has or has not the right to use it (unless, of course, we appeal to the rules of the Maker).

To exclude philosophy and limit our study of man to the findings of material science is like attempting to appreciate a symphony by the mere use of our eyes, as though they could evaluate sound. The speaker went on to assert that all humans were naturally philosophers. A child begins to philosophize the first time he asks "why?" The trouble is that many of us do not pursue our enquiry far enough; our "why" is too easily answered; we satisfy ourselves with the mere observation of laboratory phenomena. This is not enough. Justice, honesty, loyalty and love cannot be analyzed in a test tube.

N.B. This was the first of a series of lectures to be given the first Wednesday of each month at 8:30 p.m. in the attractive lounge of Saint Raphael's House. The entire series will treat of pursuit of "Golden Days." Anyone interested is invited without other particular invitation. Remember the time and the place: 8:30 p.m., Wednesday, October 2, at 3467 Ontario Avenue.

"Little Tokyos"

(Continued from Page [illegible])

[illegible] scientists, government work[illegible]

For four years the Nisei as a group have been subjected to discrimination. The society said that loyalty and patriotism were measured by the yardstick of race, and to prove their allegiance [illegible] Nisei went to war. They [illegible] in [illegible] the equality was [illegible]

[illegible] Nisei have not accepted [illegible] of thinking [illegible] the future of Jap[illegible] Nor [illegible] Nisei allow [illegible] these false theories as [illegible] they live their [illegible]

London Japanese Canadian Group Reorganized; Ide Elected Prexy

By A.O.

LONDON, Ont.—Eddie Ide has been elected president, and Tam Ozaki, chairman, of the reorganized Japanese Canadian Group of this city.

The reorganization was planned by a committee of seven which included: Hideyo Iguchi, John Kumagai, Eddie Ide, Fred Nishizaki, Blackie Okuno, Fred Kagawa and Fred Sunahara.

The general meeting held on Sept. 12 was featured by campaign speeches for the candidates for president and chairman, which followed a sing-song conducted by Irene Murakami and Eddie Ide.

On the new executive are: president, Eddie Ide; chairman, Tam Ozaki; recording secretary, Mary Murakami; corresponding secretary, Masuko Iguchi; treasurer, Blackie Okuno; social committee, Fred Kagawa; welfare committee, Roy Kumano; educational committee, John Kumagai; membership committee, Kazuko Kagawa; sports committee, Kumeo Yoshida; auditors, Fred Sunahara and Mariko Tokunaga.

Highlights of the news from London is the winning by Mariko Tokunaga of a Dominion-Provincial scholarship. The former Central Collegiate student will continue her studies at the University of Western Ontario.

At the Y.W.C.A. on September 5 the club held a social for departing members. Yoshiko Tanabe, Aki Sakai and Hideyo Iguchi were leaving for Neys to take up teaching at the hostel there, Mas Murakami to resume his studies at the University of Toronto at Ajax, and Tye Sakaguchi to visit his parents in Slocan.

Three Niseis paraded with the local 3550 of the United Steel Workers' Union in the local Labor Day parade on Sept. 2. They were Blackie Okuno, John Kumagai and Tosh Moriyama. It is probably the first time that Niseis have marched in a parade in London.

The Isseis and Japanese-speaking Niseis were organized at a joint Issei-Nisei meeting held in July. This new group is expected to co-operate with the Nisei group and act in an advisory capacity. They will also look after affairs concerning the Isseis. Elected to their executive were Mr. Sunahara, Mr. Sugiman and Mr. Kagawa. Mr. Sugiman, however, recently moved to Toronto.

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Nisei Sports

Midways Headed For Championship

GREENWOOD, B.C.—Midway blasted their way into the finals of the Boundary Baseball League, with a 16-hit barrage as they smothered Grand Forks city 12-8 in a semi-final game on Sunday, Sept. 8. They will meet Grand Forks Co-ops next Sunday in the first of two-out-of-three series, and are favored to take the championship.

Midway could do no wrong on Sunday as pitching, fielding and batting were in for a big day. Nobby Hashimoto, on the mound for Midway, started shakily, but pitched a good game until the eighth when he was relieved by Mich Mori. Leading the batters were Mich Mori, with 4-6, Eugene Fujisawa and Shin Tateyama with 3-6's.

Midway players were: Ken Mukai (r.f.), Hiro Mukai (s.s.), Mich Mori (l.f.), Paul Sampson (2nd b.), Terry Nakatsu (c.f.), Nobby Hashimoto (p.), Shin Tateyama (c.), Tad Ikeda (3rd b.), Eugene Fujisawa (1st b.).

Taylor Lake Team Triumphs Again

TAYLOR LAKE, B.C.—Taylor Lake Niseis who recently won the Cariboo Softball League championship cup donated by H. M. Lewis, manager of the Sorg Pulp Co., Port Mellon, smashed their way to another victory in the Labor Day baseball contest held at Long Butte, Sept. 2.

In the first game the Niseis defeated the Long Buttes by 9-5, and went on to triumph over the strong Bridge Lake team by 8-4.

Two Nisei Teams Meet at Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man.—For the first time in Manitoba history, two Nisei baseball teams met each other in a duel at Elmwood park on Sept. 8. Result: Southern Manitoba defeated Winnipeg Eagles 9-2.

Rookie righthander Tom Mitsunaga shone on the mound for Southern Manitoba, while Bruce Hashimoto, another rookie, contributed to the victory by blasting out a homer, a triple and two singles. Shig Okumura on the opposing team had a 3 for 4 with a triple and two singles. Other outstanding hitters were Dick Mitsunaga and Carl Ito of Southern Manitoba.

In a 5-inning return match on the same day, the Winnipeg Niseis revenged themselves by trouncing the Southerners.

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TORONTO LO [illegible]

Farewell Party Held By Regina Nisei Club

REGINA, Sask.—The Regina Nisei Club concluded their summer activities by holding a farewell party in honor of those who are leaving the city. The Y.W.C.A. was the scene of this pleasantly arranged social gathering.

A number of games, conducted by Roy Ohashi, were thoroughly enjoyed by all. The program continued with dancing, after which excellent refreshments were served.

Among the honored guests were Mable Nishizaki, Clifford Tanouye and Ken Kuwahara, all of whom are leaving to continue their studies. Mable Nishizaki, formerly of Lemon Creek, B.C., has decided to enter the Saskatoon City Hospital to pursue her nurses' training course.

Clifford Tanouye, a pre-war Reginian, has felt the call of the church and will study for priesthood in Winnipeg and at North Battleford, Sask. Ken Kuwahara, of Calgary, Alta., will resume his studies at the University of Alberta this fall.

Grace Kuwahara and Cecile Inamasu, both of Calgary, who were visiting the city, were also special guests of the club.

Many thanks are extended to Roy Ohashi, Barbara and Bob Yoneda for their work in making the party a success.

The Regina Nisei Club wishes all other Niseis and Nisei organizations across Canada the best of luck in their activities for the coming year.

To Honor T. Sato At Labour Lyceum

TORONTO, Ont.—Providing an opportunity for meeting old friends and acquaintances, the welcome reception for Mr. and Mrs. T. Sato, who are at present visiting in Toronto, is expected to attract many Gakuyukai members and former pupils of the Alexander Japanese language school to the Toronto Labour Lyceum on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 2 p.m.

Several musical items by well-known Nisei artists have been lined up for the occasion by the Gakuyukai reception committee. Refreshments will also be served.

Prior to the gathering, a group of Niseis will honor Mr. and Mrs. Sato at a dinner to be held in a restaurant in Toronto's Chinatown.

J.C.C.D. Isseis to Meet

TORONTO, Ont.—A meeting has been called for the Issei Division of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy at the Church of All Nations on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 8 p.m.

Newcomers to the city are specially requested to attend this meeting when many current problems facing the relocatees will be discussed. Motion pictures will be shown and refreshments served.

Attention, Mr. M. J. Maida

Mr. M. J. Maida is urgently requested to communicate with his father, Mr. Tetsugoro Maida, who was recently transferred to Slocan Hospital from Greenwood Hospital.

Change of Address

Mr. and Mrs. S. Kamibayashi and family, also Fred Kamibayashi, have moved to Gilchrest's Dairy Farm, R.R. No. 5, Guelph, Ont.

Wanted: Operators on blouses. Apply Bea-Rose Sports Wear, 1617 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal.

Personal Notes Across Canada

Marriage

McWILLIAMS—REMPEL

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.—The marriage of Margery Ellen Rempel and Robert Winter McWilliams took place Sept. 2 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the home of the bride. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rempel, and for the past two years has been on the teaching staff of the United Church School in New Denver, B.C. Mr. McWilliams is the son of Rev. and Mrs. W. R. McWilliams of Crescent, B.C.

The white satin for the wedding gown was brought from China by the bride's brother. The gown was styled and made by Mrs. K. Kojima of New Denver, B.C.

The couple was attended by Mrs. J. A. Murdoch and Mr. Warren Rempel, sister and brother of the bride. After a visit in Southern California, the couple will return to Vancouver, B.C., where Mr. McWilliams will continue his studies at Union College. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams will be at home after September 23 at 500 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C.

Engagement

MONTREAL [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Yataro [illegible] the engagement of [illegible] daughter, Ritsuko, [illegible] Isamu Ohara, [illegible] Noye Ohara of Toronto [illegible] late Mr. Kinosuke Ohara [illegible] Baishakunins [illegible] Mr. and [illegible] Koichiro Miyashita [illegible] and Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Takayama of Toronto.

Convalescing

TORONTO, Ont.—Robert Hoita of Toronto left the hospital on Sept. 16, and is convalescing at home. He underwent an operation in which a 20-year-old [illegible] fragment from World War I [illegible] removed.

Obituary

LILLOOET, B.C.—Mrs. [illegible]taro (Tori) Tsuyuki passed away on Aug. 27, at the Lillooet Hospital after a long illness. The funeral service was held on Sept. [illegible]

SALMON ARM, B.C.—The funeral service for Mr. Tomokichi [illegible]ashi, who died after a long illness on Sept. 10, was held at Salmon Arm on Sept. 12.

Relocation Record for August

(Number of children under 16 years shown in brackets)

TRANSCONA—(From Tashme)—Mitsu Miyahara (2); Hisako and Toshihiro Watanabe (2); Minamatsu Maigawa, Toki and Hisao Kuwada (3); Teruko and Yoshinori Goryo (4); Moichi Godo (3); Torao and Doi Takeda; Mikuki and Shigeto Shimoji; Sumiko and Tsutomu Miyahara; Michiko, Kayo and Ryoichi Okada (3); Tetsuzo Mitobe (5); Helen Mitobe; Mitsuo Ikegami (6); Mitsuko Ikegami; Ryuko, Natsue and Shizuo Ayukawa (7); Sumi Maigawa and Maigawa, Matsunosuke Shibuya (5); Chiye Shibuya, Fusajiro, Iku and Takeshi Takada; Kazue Takimoto, S. Takimoto. **(From Lemon Creek)**—Sueko and Otoye Nakashima. **(From Slocan)**—Hideso, Kiwano, Shiraishi (1), and Aiko Shiraishi.

LAC DU BONNET, Man.—Mrs. J. Uyeda $5.

SELKIRK, Man.—M. Watanabe $3.

MOOSE JAW—(From Tashme)—Fumi Nakamoto, and Nakamoto (3); Kikuye, Miyoko and Tsune Kariya; Uta Tagawa; Yasu and Shizue Okano. **(From Lemon Creek)**—Michiyo Ikeda (1); Jessie and Misao Nishimura (3). **(From Slocan)**—Sukeji, Mine and Masao Omura.

NEYS—(From Tashme)—Shiyo Shiraishi (1); Sayo and Heishiro Matsuyama (2); Shigeo Frank Shiraishi. **(From Slocan)**—Miho Mayeba (5); Chutaro Yasuno (2), and Tadayoshi Mitsubata; Fusaye Tezuka (6); Otomatsu and Tomi Ishii, Toyosaku, Mon and Kiyoko Usami; Yokichi, Kino (1), Aiko and Michiyo Wakabayashi; Kumetaro, Setsuko (1), and Sachiko Tsumura; Hirokichi, Yasuno (3), and Henry Shintani; Jubachi, Shizu (3); Saeko and Sumiko Eguchi; Jinyemon, Tokiyo (2); and Miyeharu Kand[illegible] Hisa, [illegible]shi, Shonie and Fusa [illegible] Toshio and Teruko [illegible] Kyutaro Oshino; [illegible] juro Watanabe.

FARNHAM—(From Tashme)—Tsune and Shizue [illegible] ichi Nakano; Takako [illegible] Yasunaka (5); Shizu [illegible] Rinkichi Isobe. **(From Slocan)**—Masato; Kaoru [illegible] Hayami; Shinzo [illegible]matsu (1).

SUMMERVILLE—(From Tashme)—Tomojiro, Ka[illegible] ako Kadonaga; Toshi[illegible] (4), and Wai Ono.

Address Unknown

The present address of Mr. Art T. Tanishi, formerly proprietor of the River Radio Shop, is sought by R. Yamasaki, Box 270, Raymond, Alta.

* * *

Mr. M. Shimizu, who had several pictures exhibited in New Denver with paintings of W. P. Weston, D. Kondo and A. P. Allerbrook some years ago, is asked to com-

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Phone [illegible]